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[Concluded.]

Mr. WESTCOTT .- There has been no violence except the running away with some negroes. Mr. HALE,-Well, I believe that some bundreds of individuals assembled in front of a printing office in this city, and assailed the building with missiles, obliging the persons engaged in their usual employment, to abandon their legal accupation. If that does not come up to the gentleman's definition of violence, I do not know that does. I was desirous of introducing this subject without an appeal to any matters which might be supposed to lie behind. I believe that these matters have nothing to do with the sub ject under consideration. But other gentlemen have chosen to give this subject a different di-Now, in the bill which I have had the houer to introduce, the provisions are almost identical with the law which has been in existence in many of the States, and is now on the statute-book of Maryland. To its enactment here, exception has been taken, and I am quite willing that the country should know the grounds on which opposition is made. If the subject be painful it has not been made so by As to the threats which have been made of bloodshed and assassination, I can only say that there have been sacrifices already, and there may be other victims, until the minds of all shall be awakened to the conviction that the Constitution was made as well for the preservation of the freedom of discussion, as for the protection

of the slave-owner-Mr. WESTCOTT .- I should like to know of the Senator from New Hampshire if he can say, that any nea-slaveholding State in this Union has passed a law by which, in case of the abaction of a slave by an abolition mob, the county or town is to be made responsible for the act. Mr. Hatr.-I do not know, Sir.

Mr. Westcort.-It is time enough then when such a law is passed to protect the property of slave owners, to talk of a law to indemnify for the destruction of property of abolition incen-

Mr. Foore.-The Senator seems to suppo that I wished to decoy him to the State of Mississippi. I have attempted no such thing. I have thought of no such thing. I have openly challenged him to present himself there or anywhere, attering such language, and breathing such an incentiary spirit as he has manifested in this body, and I have said that just punishment would be inflicted upon him for his enornecessary, I would aid in the infliction of the nunishment. My opinion is, that enlightened men would sanction that punishment. But says the Senator that would be assassination? 1 think not. I am sure that the Senator is an enemy to the constitution of his country-an enemy of one of the institutions of his country which is solemnly guaranteed by the organic taw of the land-and in so far he is a lawless person. I am sure, if he would go to the State Mississippi or any other slave State of this elation, and if the arm of the law happened to be too short, or the spirit of the law to be slumberous, I have declared that the duty of the people whose rights were thus put in danger would be, to juffed summary punishment upon the offender. But, says the Senator, victims have been made and there are other victims ready. 1 is fate. I believe no good man who is not a apprehended to be, can have any sympathy for under this said, the plaintiff or plaintiff may declare genthose who lawlessly interfere with the rights of endry, and give the special matter in evidence. others. He, however, will never be a victim!

call the gentleman to order for his personal refereace to the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Footz.-I only said in reply to the re-

marks of the Senator from New Hampshire-Mr. CRITTENDEN .- I did not hear what the usions of the gentleman from Mississippi 1

scene has never occurred in the Senate-such a deadly assembnent of the rights of the country. Mr. Johnson, of Md.-Has the Chair deci-

Mr. Foorz.-Let my words be taken down. aware that the question of order is not debuta-

Mr. WESTCOTT .- I ask whether the words ob ected to are not, according to the rule, to be re-

Mr. FOOTE .- I pass it over. But the Senator meat. Why, I would not argue with him! What right have they of New Hampshire to argue upon the point. It is not a matter with which they stand in the least connected. They have no rights or property of this description, and I rejoice to be able to say, that a large proportion of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Senator this morning. They take the ground that the people of the United States, the Constitution and the Union, have guaranteed the rights of the South, connected with this property, and that the people of New Hampshire have no right at all to meddle with the subject. Why, is it not a fact, that gentlemen, members of this body, among them the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, whom regret not to see in his place, are known to be more or less hostile to the institutions of domestic slavery, but have never entertained the doctrine, that the Congress of the United States has any jurisdiction whatever, over the subject? They have held that any attempt directly or in-

directly, to effect abolition or to encourage abo-

are a knave. And yet this very case is now before us. The Senator from New Hampshire introduced a bill obviously intended to rob the
people of the District of their slaves. I will read
it and show that such is the import of the bill. I do not know anything about the paper to It may be that he has not in his paper openly avowed, as the Senator from New Hampshire eems very plainly to indicate, that he has approved of this late attempt to steal the slaves

Mr. HALE .-- When did I avow that I approved of this movement? Mr. FOOTE .-- I will show it from this bill. statute

rom this District. But the publication of such

paper has tended to encourage such move-

this Union. Mr. HALE -I have said that the bill is in subtance identical with one of the statutes of the State of Maryland. I have that statute before ne and will hand it to the Senator. Mr. Jounson, of Maryland .-- Allow me to

Mr. FOOTE .-- How are we to understand the enator? He will not acknowledge that his obect is to encourage such conduct, and he shuns the responsibility. that he himself has breathed in the course of his harangue of this morning, the same spirit which has characterized this act, he says most mildly and quietly, "By no means—I have only atempted to introduce a bill corresponding substantially with the law on the statute books of the Senator supposes that all of us are perfectly emented, or do not know the nature of the case, the circumstances, or the rootives which have actuated the Senator. Will be undertake to assert, that he would ever have thought of such a bill if these slaves had not been abducted from the District, in opposition to the consent of their owners, by the parties engaged in this Mr. Calmon, marauding expedition? He cannot deny it; and, the occurrence. therefore, I am authorized to come to the conclusion that he introduced this bill for the purthruseology of the bill? (The Hon. Senator ere read the bill.) Who doubts now that the bject of the Senator from New Hampshire was o secure the captains of vessels and others engaged in any attempts by violence to capture and steal the slaves of this District? No man can doubt it. Then, I ask, have I used lanmage too harsh, and is it not a fact that the

be good enough to look at my bill while

AN ACT BELATING TO RIOTS.

any county or incorporated town, or city of this State, any church, chapel or convent, any dwelling house, any house used or designed by any person, or any body politic, confederacy, and utter such language, he would justly be regarded as an incendiary in hear; and in fact, and as such guilty of an attempt to involve the South in bloodshed, violence and described to the sufferer or sufferers, by ant at an against the county, town or city, within whose juristicing such risk roive the South in bloodshed, violence and described to the sufferer or sufferers, by ant at an against the county formult occurred. [Provided, however, that no such idabity shall be incurred by such county, incorporate lown or city, unless the authorities thereof shall have had good reason to believe that such ritor or turndituous assembles; was about to take place, or having taken place should have been made and there are other victims ready. I ed on such county, town, or city, unless the authorides am sure that he could not persuade me that he thereof having notice, have also the ability of themselves, would ever be a victim. I have never deplored the death of such victims, and I never shall deplore it. Such officious intermedling deserved the death of such officious intermedling deserved it at the reason of the street of th

He is one of those gusty declaimers-a windy the justice to say, that the bill was not drafted Mr. Carrenner.—If the gentleman will althat to which he refers. I had not the remotlow me, I rise to a question of order. Gentle- est reference to the protection of individuals conon all sides language that is not becoming. I I should undertake to say, that I had no reference to demonstrations growing out of that transaction, I should be saying what was false, for it was these demonstrations which induced

me to introduce the bill. Mr. Foote.—In one breath the Senator makes Senator from New Hampshire said, but the al- two directly contradictory assertions. He says that he did not draw the bill in reference to this consider to be contrary to the rules of the Sen- case, and in the same breath declares that he Mr. Foors — I am aware of that; but such a be avows in the next! I am sorry that I have send a secure of the avows in the next! I am sorry that I have send the avows in the next! I am sorry that I have send the avows in the next! I am sorry that I have send to the subject, either by speeches or through friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foors), in his zend to the medium of the subject, either by speeches or through friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foors), in his zend to the medium of the press? Whoever undertakes a work of this desception has got a her-the invitation which he extended to the large transfer of the country. did! He disclaims in one moment that which nessed this morning the first attempt on this floor to violate the constitutional rights of the from New Hampshire to visit Mississippi, which South, and I hope it will be the last. I trust The Parsibles Officer.—The gentleman is that the indignation of the country will be so aroused, that even in the quarter of the country from which it comes, the Senator from New Hampshire, although his sensibilities are not very approachable, will be made to feel ashamhis conduct.

Mr. Mangun.-It is now about fourteen years.

debateable—and the vote taken upon it, to lay the motion for reception upon the table. There has been, ever since this rule was established, a such scenes, and believed that movements like steady and uniform adherence to it, but I am standy and uniform adherence to it, but I am sorry to perceive that there is latterly a disposition manifesting itself to depart from the salutary rule of action which the Senate thus wisely of the South, he would regard himself as a trai-

ment with me, as to whether I should prefer wishes; and I shall be ready to lend a willing our grow out of the novement it is a mistake. I truth. Let the discussion go on; let it be free bic extent,

ions-gentlemen from remote portions of the which reference has been made. It has been Union, having few feelings in common with the sent to me as to other Senators luring the Win- citizens of the District. Sir, upon these subjects ter, but I always refrain from epening it. The I am accustomed to look to the silent operation Editor of it may be an intelligent man. I have of the law, for the protection of all our rights. heard that he is. He is certainly an abolitionist. In the State from which I came there is no exitement in regard to these subjects. If I know unything of the character of that loyal, steady, fixed and moderate State, there is no State in the Union which will hold to her principles and er rights with more firmness than that State. Hut we appeal to the silent operations of the law; we know nothing of mob-law, or of lynch-law; we know nothing of excesses of this description. Although I have lived to be an old man, most of the time in N. Carolina, I have never seen anychallenge the Senator to produce any such thing in that State approximating even to a spirit

popular tumult. Mr. Foorz.--Will the Hon. Senator allow me to ask him whether in the case of a conspiracy to excite insurrection among the slaves, it would not, in his opinion, justify mob proceedings?

Mr. Mangum.—Oh! my dear Sir, in former years we had a compendious mode of disposing of such cases. We have now a mode equally certain, though not so compendious. Upon a matter of that nature, we take a strong ground But I am not to be driven hastily into legislation When we charge upon him by gentlemen who entertain extreme opinions on ther side.

Mr. Douglas .- I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. But while I have seen considerable excitement exhibited on the part of a few gentlemen around me, I confess most of the States of this Confederacy." And that I have not been able to work myself into anything like a passion. I think that probably the Senator from New Hampshire has done much to accomplish his object. His bill is a very armless thing in itself; but being brought forward at this time and under the present circum-stances, it has created a good deal of excitement among gentlemen on this side of the chamber. Mr. Calmoun, (in his seat.)-Not the bill-

Mr · Douglas -On this occurrence I desire clusion that he introduced this bell for the pur-pose of covering and protecting that act, and encouraging similar acts in future. What is the the great triumph he has achieved. He stands very prominently before the American people, and is, I believe, the only man who has a na-tional nomination for the Presidency. I firmly believe, that on the floor to day, by the aid of the Senator from South Carolina, and the Senator from Miss., he has more than doubled his vote at the Presidential Election, and every man in the Chamber from a Free State knows it! I nator is endeavoring to evade a responsibility looked on with amazement for a time, to see Mr. Hall.—Will the Senator give way for a tween the Senator from New Hampshire and description of property We have laws which case. And if it turns out that this care is un-

But I know that those distinguished Senators from the South, to whom I have referred, are incapable of such an undertaking, yet I tell Section 1. He it enacted by the General Assembly of them that if they had gone into a caucus with Maryland, Thatfrom and after the pussage of this act, if the Senator from New Hampshire, and after a night's study and deliberation, had devised the best means to manufacture abolitionism and abdest means to manufacture abolitionism and about corporate, as a place for the transaction of business, or deposite of property, any stay, static or other out house, or any sta I mean no disrespect to him personally, but I say with his sentiments, with his principles, he could never have represented a free State of this Union on this floor but for the aid of Southern ators acting in concert, and yet without desire,

that produce abolition.

Mr. Calhots.—Does the gentleman pretend to say that myself and Southern gentlemen who act with me upon this occasion, are fanatics? District, is not for me tosay. Some gentlemen Have we done any thing more than defend our rights, encroached upon at the North? Am I to understrud the Senator that we make Abelition votes by defending our rights? If so, I thank him for the information, and do not care how many such votes we make.

Mr. Dorglas .- Well, I will say to the Senater from South Carolina, and every other Senator from the South, that far he it from me to men have evidently become excited, and I hear cerned in transactions of that character; but if create Abolitionism in the North, or elsewhere. Far be it from me to impute any such design!-Yet I assert that such is the only inevitable effect on their conduct. Mr. Calhous (in his seat) .- We are only de-

fending ourselves. Mr. Douglas -- No, they are not defending themselves!-They suffer themselves to become excited upon the question-to discuss it with a degree of heat, and give it an importance, which makes it heard and felt through the Union. It is worth ten thousand votes to the Senator, and I am confident that the Senator would not allow my friend to retract that remark of ter

thousand votes. Mr. FOOTE.-Will you allow me

Mr. Douglas.—Certainly. Mr. Foore.—If the effect of that remark will from New Hampshire has said, that if I would visit that State, I would be treated to an argument. Why, I would not argue with him! What right have the would not argue with him! What right have the state of the sides, came to the resolution to seen insurrection exhibiting its fiery of the state of the sides, came to the resolution to seen insurrection exhibiting its fiery of the sides of the s be to give to that Senator the Abolition votes, exclude discussion upon the inflaming topic of Slavery; and that when abolition petitions were presented, upon the question of reception, a motion should be entertained—which motion is not time in readiness for purposes of the most deadprescribed for itself. Upon this question of tor to the best sentiments of the human heart, Slavery we know there are different opinions if he did not speak out the language of manly entertained in different quarters of the Union .- denunciation. I can use no other language. I stand here representing the interests of one cannot but repeat my conviction, that any man portion of that Union, but I could not, if I would, who dares to utter such sentiments as those of bring myself to a state of excitement and alarm the Senator from New Hampshire, and attempts in consequence of any menaces that may be to act them out anywhere in the sunny South, thrown out. I stand upon the Constitutional will meet death upon the scaffold, and deserves

compromises: and while I would not invade the it!

Mr. Douglas —I must again congratulate the

harsh expression will be the creation of Abo-litionists at the North.

him in that opinic. Of course the Senator from N. Hampshire vill agree with him, because ing but the protection of property against the he can fan the flamsof excitement so as to ad-

ng our rights. Suppose that we defend them in | much. strong language; have we not a right to do so?

Surely the Sensior iannot mean to impute to us the motives of ow ambition. He cannot be published, when the terms in which it is consume I can speak fir those who act with me,) be seen that it is a measure different in no essen-we place this queston upon high and exalted that material point from laws existing in many grounds. Long as he may have lived in the have realized anything on the subject. I must the slave States—making corporations under object entirely to lis course, and say that it is certain circumstances, liable for the violence of at least as offensive is that of the Senator from mobs? And whoever takes the ground that New Humpshire.

were about to legislate upon the subject in some the District in order to suppress such disturban-Mr. Half.—Will the Senator give way for a tween the Senator from New Hampshire and description of property. We have laws which his Southern friends, calculated to give him enmand legislation, then let it take its destiny. But this is popular turnults, where such corporation is remained in the way to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, have the sanction of deliberation. I have always been of the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, he intends nothing more than to give security to property. He proposes nothing beyond this. This is the whole matter under consideration. But configured as the dealing of the consideration of the subject, gentlemen would have found less excitement.

The hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing the hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing the hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing the hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing the hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing the hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing the hone and learned gentleman, who was evident too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguing too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguine, of a newspaper in the city, and has rendered it ces, then, how are we to act? I think the ques-Hampshire that this paper is conducted in a lation. temperate manner, that it, employs temperate ing ? Inguage, addressing itself to the reason and unhow far this mobocratic action is to be attributed to another event which has happened in this District, is not for me tosay. Some gentlemen seem to suppose that if has some connection with it. If it has, I an unable to see it. The Senator from New Hampshire then introduces a measure, and proposes to make the corporation liable for the damages committed, in case they refuse to do their day and enforce the law. Well, such a law exists b many of the States. But it is said that this is a very peculiar state of things. Here was an abolition press at work in this building. Let me sk gentlemen, whether they propose to stop the operation of the er they propose to stop the operation of the press; whether in other words, they propose to

take away from it its 'reedoom? It seems to me that we might learn a lesson, if we would

from what is going on, on the other side of the

Atlantic. The agitation of this question alone;

the freedom of the press-has overthrown many

Do you propose by messures of violence, or

of the thrones of Europe

culean task upon his haids—a task which he will find himself wholly acompetent to accomplish. Well, why is it that the Senate flies in the face of this measure, and objects to its reception? And I put it to the caim consideration of the Senator from South Carolina, and those who think with his, whether the inference I have made will not be made throughout the country; and whether it will not be considered everywhere an assault upon the liberty of the press, and of speeci—whether it will not make a lasting impression upon the public.

Was it fully discussed. We have no space left on the response of the documents which accompanied the message, or for any comments on the facts they disclose, or the measures they recompanied the message, or for any comments on the facts they disclose, or the measures they recompanied the measures they recompanied. But we have no doubt that the country and whether it will not be consideration. The measures they recompanied the measures they recompanied the measures they recompanied the message, or for any comments on the facts they disclose, or the measures they recompanied the measures they recompanied the proposed demonstration, as far as we could ofthe proposed demonstration. The measures they recompanied the proposed demonstration to treat the whole affairs as case of "much ado about nothing," altime to time to time to time to time to time to the proposed demonstration. The measures they recompanied the proposed demonstration to treat the whole affairs as case of "much ado about nothing," altime to time to time to time to time to time the proposed demonstration. The measures they recompanied the proposed demonstration to treat the whole affairs as case of "much ado about nothing," altime to time the proposed demonstration.

Was if fully discussed.

Was if fully discussed.

The the senator which accompanies they recompanied the proposed demonstration to treat the whole affairs as case of "much ado about nothing," altime to time to the face of this measure, and objects to its re-ception? And I put it to the calm consideramake a lasting impression upon the public mind. I think the people will reason in this way upon the subject, and that they will hold out to us, as the duty of his body, to take the subject into consideration. Send it to a committee, let it be examined, and not presumed, as the Hon Senator from South Carolina does, that bacause its provisions do not cover the whole subject, it cannot be made to cover the whole. If it does not answer the views of gendemen, it can be made to do so. Then why fly in its face? Why take this very unusual course of refusing to receive the measure at all? Why, simply because, by construction and inference, t is supposed to have some connection with the question of slavery. Now, is this wise—is it prudent? Does it best accomplish the object which gentiemen have in view, which is to protect this kind of property? I have ever been one of that class of persons who have at all times considered themselves bound by the terms of the Constitution on this subject, and have stood ready to support the guarantees contained rights of others, I am very sure that the sound por-tion of the community will not invade our rights. Senator from N. Hampshire on the accession of Why should we pursue this discussion? Is it five thousand votes! Sir, I do not blame the they have defined any present of the constraints. The constraints of t believed that we are to be reasoned out of our rights? Are we to be reasoned out of our convictions? No, Sir. Then why discuss the subject? Why not stand upon our rights; upon our convictions? On the convictions? Then why discuss the subject? Why not stand upon our rights; upon our convictions? On the convictions of the conviction of

that the animal should be stolen from the stable or taken from me on the road—how could I meet such a proposition? Why I should say to their protection. If, on the other hand, the cittles a missale of the protection. If, on the other hand, the cittles a missale of the protection. If, on the other hand, the cittles a missale of the protection. If, on the other hand, the cittles a missale of the couraging its attacts to proceed; and in that, I izens of this District, should require other, and are a knave. And yet this very case is now before us. The Senator from New Hampshire interesting their slave property, I shall be as ready to vote for a bill for that purpose. But I shall vote for a bill for that purpose. But I shall vote for neither the one nor the other, when I find them that and show that such is the import of the bill.

Mr. Douglas.—I that I intended to suppress discussion.

Mr. Douglas.—I that I intended to suppress discussion.

Mr. Douglas.—I that I intended to suppress discussion. one try, if they can, to suppress discussion Mr. Douglas.—Al that I intended to say was that the effect of his excitement—all of these in one general sentiment, which will trample

Mr. Foorz.—The more the better!
Mr. Douglas.—The gentleman may think so, but some of us at the North do not concur with the public in the form which it now presents itvance his political respects. And I can also hall and that table, because supposed to have ted States; and at the same time to rescue the white me well understand her some gentlemen at the South may quite corplacently regard all this excitement, if they an persuade their constituents to believe that the institution of slavery character of high-minded men. Let it take its From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 29th. rests upon their sholders—they are the men course here. Let it go to a committee; let that who meet the Golian of the North in this great contest about abolian. It gives them strength any cause, meet your approbation when it comes at home. But we, of the North, who have no sympathy with the bolitionists, desire no such excitements.

Mr. Cassiovs.—I must really object to the remarks of the Senator. We are merely defend-that instead of gaining they lose much, very

realize our position For myself (and I pre- ceived come to be read and understood, it will neighborhood of sischolding States, he cannot -and as the Senator near me says in some of this bill has been brought in at an unpropitious Mr. Davis of Mas .- I wish before the vote is moment, and for that reason denies it adu taken, to say a word or two for the purpose of assumes a responsibility that he will sincerely slacing myself righ with regard to this matter wish by and by to get rid of. What have we I am not very apt to be carried away by any of the do with the present movement, sir, with the the excitements that sometimes have existence particular and peculiar circumstances which in this chamber, and I cannot say, at this moment, that I participate at all in the excitement | ing at all. I do not undertake to say what the which seems to exist in the minds of many gentlemen here. What is the question that is presented for this bodyto decide? A stranger com- quire into them. It is enough for me to know lag into this Chamber would suppose that we that if the printing office of The Union or Naad some measure tader consideration which tional Intelligencer, were assailed and injured concerned the deepest interests of slavery-that by a mob, that it would be my duty to inquire we were about to past judgment upon some how it happened, and whether farther provisions question affecting that great interest—that we were required in addition to the present laws of

way that would affectlt in a manner injurious ces. The care and deliberation, I should feet to the rights of those who own property of this myself bound, under such circumstances, to exdescription. Now, I think that whoever has ercise with regard to the property of others, I istened to the reading of this bill, must be satis. would give in this case. The same measure of

temperate manner, that it, employs temperate Mr. CRITTENDEN.-What is the motion pend-

derstanding of the public; and that no complaint

The Persions Officers.—The Senator from enumerated to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, has been made against t by the public. Well, how far this molecular from South Carolina.

The Persions Officers.—The Senator from enumerated to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, the whole affair was a downright and almost in tempt on the part of a person, named South Carolina.

The Persions Officers.—The Senator from enumerated to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, the whole affair was a downright and almost in tempt on the part of a person, named South Carolina.

The Persions Officers.—The Senator from enumerated to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, the whole affair was a downright and almost in the proceedings in the proceeding in the proceeding in the proceeding Mr. CRITTENDEN .- I intend to renew that mo-

the effectual protection, by penal provision or other-use, of the citizens of this District, and other citizens of a United States, in the undisturbed possession and cuership of the property in slaves in such District

On, motion, the Senate then adjourned.

We lay before our readers a very interesting We lay before our readers a very interesting message, which was vesterday transmitted to both housas of Congress by the President. It called out some remarks in both houses, but in neither was it fully discussed. We have no space left

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the sid of this government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Pennissia" to the linited States. Similar appeals for an and protection have been made to "the Spanish and the English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the "do our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Mouroe, in his message of December, 1833, "we should consider any attempt on their part to intend their system to any portion of this homisphere as dingerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of Discember, 1833, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced.

At the with the motio, "The Charter. No surrender. Wo surrender. Wo surrender. The voice of the people is the covide of the car was insertion to the back of the car was insertibled, "Who would be a slave that could be adopted the car. The hon gentleman was received with loud cheers by the crowd which througed John street, and took for persons of the wint of the van. He was followed by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. W Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Hungh we should be a slave that could be a slave t

Arrival of the America. ONE WEEK LATER.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock this morning th new steamship America, Capt. Indkins, was fele-graphed as outside the bar, and before Plockock we received our papers by her, including Liverpool dates to the 15th and London to the 14th inst. The America left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the ming of the 15th instant, and arrived at Halifax

in eleven and three quarter days. She left Halifax on Thursday a Thursday at half past 9 o clock A. M. and was obliged to heave to several times in the course of the passage, on account of the fog, to get soundings.

We have an interesting letter from our corres

pondent Speciator, but the greater portion of it relates to the failure of the Chartist demonstra-tion, of which we had a full account in type be-fore the letter reached us. We give only the conthe bridges. I will go down by myself to the house. cluding summary of continental affairs: Austria, it is believed, notwithstanding her war like preparations, will be disposed to cede Lombardy upon condition of that country taking a fair

bardy upon condition of that country taking a fair or folly on your part. Then, I sak all of you share of the public debt and acceding to other who think the executive have acted winely apparently rational terms. Denmark is reported have gained a victory in one of her revolted Duchies, but Prussia is lending active aid to the imate success, the best she can hope being ome arrangement by mediation. Russia (with an available army of \$10,000 men)

Naples has received from her King an The Scilian question still remains in state and | laughter.) And do not let it be said we are thing-Spain is quiet under the military despotism of mg churists. When you have heard the speeches Narvaez? Germany is busy in arranging her con-Narvaez? Germany is busy in arranging her con-federation, and Italy is conscious but of one pub-disperse quietly, but not in procession, and ret ic pulse, which beats for an Italian league.

In France the elections for officers of the National Guard have just terminated—all in favor of not to-day violate the law. (The crowded assemivanced republicanism. Meanwhile the finen- bly at once answered the appeal with much apparfied that there is no such thing contained in it. Justice I should mete out in other cases, I would The most prominent topic of interest and exif I understand it, it proposes nothing which the out in this. The protection which I would pectation—not in itself, as the result shows, but desert me.

You have by your conduct to

ent devotion.) My breath is now nearly gone, ted—in the great Chartist demonstration of the paid me for all I have done for you, and I will go 10th, of which we give below a sufficient though on commercing until you have the land, and the peocondensed account. It will be seen that even our ple's charter very moderate anticipations of trouble were much and long continued cheers, in the midst

The great Chartist meeting was held yesterday and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not

following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the "Bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby instructed to amend the said bill, by inserting a section in the same, for the effectual protection, he senal provision or other.

The sum became visible, and continued to ship extraordinate of the metropolis presented, at an early hour, little beyond their usual appearance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of peace, even to a partial ance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of peace, even to a partial extent, seems to have occurred in the progress of dispersion, after the meeting on the common. Of of police marching to their quarters, or a few special dispersion, after the meeting on the contables hastening to their place of meeting. A this the following account is given: few mere sight-seers were to be met occasionally, anxious to reconnoitre, en militaire, the supposed dipreparations for street warfare. But no such pre-

I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Governor of that States.

The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of incormation, it appears that the indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the while race. In this cruel war, they apare neither age mor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitanta, panic stricters and destincte of arms, are dying before their savage pursaers to wards the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain against the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain again the body of the car was inscribed on the right atthetities, implored the sid of this governament to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for all and protection have been made to "the Spanish and the The van or car in waiting for the delegates was upward of twenty feet in length, with seats arrangular delegates are delegates as well as several representatives of the pressual side with the motto, "The Charter. No surrended with the motto, "The Charter. No surrended with the motto, "The Charter. No surrended with the motto, "The Charter of the pressual side with the motto, "The Charter of the pressual side with the motto, "The Charter of the pressual side with the motto," The Charter of the pressual side with the motto, "The Charter of the pressual side with the motto, and worth dying the pressual side with the motto, and worth dying the pressual side with the motto, and worth dying the pressual side with the motto, and the motto, whose drawn sabres soon put the more noisy and impondent to flight. Both on this and the other side impondent to flight.

Mr. P. O'Connor wes the first to ascend the car.

The hon, gentleman was received with loud cheers by the growd which through John street, and took his seat in the front of the van. He was followed by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Reyrolds, Dr. Hunter, and other leaders of the convention. The convention of the vance of Commons, to await the arrival of the ter, and other leaders of the convention.

lice commissioners desired to confer with him.—
Mr. O'Connor immediately descended from the
ear, and accompanied by Mr. M'Grath, proceeded
on four across the common in the direction of the missioners and unristrates had assembled. In a short time, Mr. O'Connor, (with Mr. M'Grath) was observed wesding his way back, and his re-appearnew in front of the car was the signal for the

Mr. O'Comor addressed the assemblage at great length, still urgently advising quiet and good order and the abandonness of the procession. He caded by putting the question to a rote, by show of

Here we resume the report from the News —
The dense class preconding the arriage, as one man, obeyed the summons, and
Mr. O'Connar resumed—It appears to me that my voice is heard to a considerable distance, and I take it for granted that all who held up their hands represent the feelings of all others who are present. (Cries of "we do.") That being so, then this petition shall be taken down to the House of Commons by the executive commuttee is cabe, and not by a procession, which may render too

I will present and support your petitions boldly, and die on the floor of that house ere I will consent to see it abandoned. On Friday next the discussion on you takes place, and I entreat you not to jeopardize or damage the good cause by any and bravely-that the petition should be taken down by our executive committee to the House of Commons, and that I as your representative should argents and therefore there is little chance for go there alone, and that by these means a collision with an armed authority shall be avoided hold up both your hands. (Again a forest of hands were simultaneously displayed amidst loud cheers.)
Once more I beseech you hear and adopt the do announces her intention to keep quiet unless she is attacked, in which case wo betide the "anar. vice of your father, friend and loader. to the police, but knock him down. (Cheers and

and I will only say, when I desert you may God

with feelings of indignation and astonishment that, by a bill which is now before your honorable house, for the extensible purpose of providing more efficiently for the security of the crown and the govern the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis had, for some days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelunishabitable. Well, how does this connect the strong one. Things are brought in and made to bear strongly on the minds of genthat from this office a newspaper issues, which is called an abolition aper? Suppose all of this to be true, it is added by the Senator from New letters and the strong of the strong of the strong of the set of this positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation that which do not belong to this question at all. I shall vote for the reception of the bill, in order that it may take the usual course of legisters with the question of the minute of the positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation that which is at present for some days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation that which do not be an attempt to deprive the positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation that which is at present for some days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation of the days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation of the days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation of the days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation of the days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the interpretation of the days been led anxiously to apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often the apprehead. Positively in contemplating the whole p multiplied and unwanted precautions, they had adopted to meet iranginary perils could have been atything but a dream.

As a display of strength, as a menace to a gov-

should the Senator from New Hampshire have dawn broke gloomity. At about eight o clock, how-dawn broke gloomity. At about eight o clock, how-dawn broke gloomity, at about eight o clock, how-dawn broke gloomity, at about eight o clock, how-dawn broke gloomity, at about eight o clock, how-dayn guarter past two, a stranger to the day's proceed-eight of the sun became visible, and continued to

dispersed, an immense crowd on their return straggled irregularly along Blackfrizes road. Upparations were visible; there were neither artille- on arriving at Stamford street, they of course came ry, soldiers, nor police stationed in the open air, face to face with the mounted police, who refused at any of the points supposed to be most menaced, them possage, and ranged themselves across the face to face with the mounted police, who refused

police, the latter were at intervals separated.

Showers of large stones were every few minutes thrown on the bridge, and the police received many severe blows, but gave more than equivalent in re-